

# APIC



# KEYNOTER<sup>®</sup>

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME XI, Number 2

ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY

SUMMER 1972

THE  
PRESIDENTIAL  
CANDIDATES  
OF  
1960



DEMOCRATIC PARTY\*  
(Kennedy and Johnson)  
34,227,096  
(303)



REPUBLICAN PARTY  
(Nixon and Lodge)  
34,108,546  
(219)



PROHIBITION PARTY  
(Decker and Munn)  
46,203



LIBERAL PARTY\*  
(Kennedy & Johnson)



CONSTITUTION OF TEXAS  
(Sullivan and Curtis)  
18,169



UNPLEDGED ELECTORS  
(Harry F. Byrd)  
462,575  
(15)



SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY  
(Dobbs and Weiss)  
39,541



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY  
(Hass and Cozzini)  
47,522



NATIONAL STATES' RIGHTS  
(Faubus & Crommelin)  
(214,549)



OUTER SPACE PARTY  
(Green and Brown)



CHURCH OF GOD PARTY  
(Tomlinson & Teague)



GREENBACK PARTY  
(Slocomb and Meador)



AMERICAN THIRD PARTY  
(Henry Krajewski)

CONSERVATIVE OF NEW JERSEY candidates were J. Bracken Lee and Kent H. Courtney. (8708 votes)  
CONSERVATIVE OF VIRGINIA candidates were C. Benton Coiner and Edward Silverman. (4204 votes)  
TAX CUT PARTY candidates were Lar J. S. Daly and Bryan M. Miller. (1767 votes)  
AFRO-AMERICAN PARTY candidates were Clennon King and Reginald Carter. (1485 votes)  
CONSTITUTION OF U.S.A. CANDIDATES were Merritt B. Curtis and Bryan M. Miller. (1401 votes)  
AMERICAN VEGETARIAN candidates were Symon Gould and Christopher Gian-Cursio.  
ROCKING CHAIR PARTY candidates were Connie Watts and Ralph Raper.  
MANKINDS' ASSEMBLY candidate was Lewis Bertrand; INDEPENDENTS were Wm. L. Smith; Agnes Waters.



STAFF: Editor, U.I. 'Chick' Harris, #139, 6223 Mardel Ave., St. Louis, Missouri 63109.  
 Assoc. Editor, Jon D. Curtis, #1438, 1141 Stevens St., West De Pere, Wisc. 54178.

FEATURES: THE 1960 CAMPAIGN, Jon D. Curtis, 1141 Stevens St., West De Pere, Wisc. 54178.  
 ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS, Web Haven, 324 Monticello Dr. N., Syracuse, N.Y. 13205  
 APIC CHAPTER NEWS, Ferd W. O'Brien, 1355 N. Sandburg Tr., Chicago, Illinois 60610.  
 APIC COMMENTARY, Donald B. Coney, 66 Golf Street, Newington, Connecticut 06111.  
 NICKNAMES, David E. Lee, 2140 Canyon Close Road, Pasadena, California 91107.  
 THE AMERICAN VICE-PRESIDENCY, Jon Curtis, 1141 Stevens St., West De Pere, Wisc. 54178.

#### APIC OFFICERS:

President, Gene F. McGreevy, 1735 Jersey Ridge Road, Davenport, Iowa 52803.

Vice Presidents: Region #1, Webster Haven, 324 Monticello Dr., Syracuse, NY 13205.

Region #2, Stanley King, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

Region #3, Larry Krug, 505 S. Ardmore, Villa Park, Ill. 60181.

Region #4, Mrs. Lois Rathbone, 648 Fairfax, Denver, Colo. 80220.

Region #5, John Fraser, 7427 Braeridge Way, Sacramento, Cal. 95831.

Secretary-Treasurer, Donald B. Coney, 66 Golf St., Newington, Conn. 06111.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Joseph G. Brown, #95

J. Doyle DeWitt, #25

Mrs. Marian Ford, #784 John C. Gibson, Sr. #240 Robert O. Lowe, #174

Edwin E. Puls, #53

Jerry D. Roe, #501

#### APIC PAST-PRESIDENTS:

Joseph W. Fuld (deceased) 1945-60 U. I. Chick Harris 1960-64

Ferd W. O'Brien 1964-66

Robert Sterling 1966-68

Wayne G. LaPoe 1968-70

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1960 - see KEYNOTER cover and page 5.

Eisenhower's popularity was such that at the end of his eight years, he could easily have been reelected, had he chose to do so and had not the 22nd Amendment stood in his way. The Democrats meeting first, chose Los Angeles and the front runners were John F. Kennedy who had done well in the primaries and Senate leader Lyndon B. Johnson, who stayed out of the primaries. He was the choice of the South and other conservatives. Senator Stuart Symington also had a following and did Senator Hubert Humphrey with the liberals and proponents of civil rights. The two time loser Adlai Stevenson still had many friends also--but it was a first ballot victory for JFK. He asked his greatest critic, Lyndon B. Johnson to be his running mate and this was a very astute move for Johnson was helpful in holding Texas and other states in the Democratic fold.....The Republicans met in Chicago and Richard M. Nixon's only serious contender was the liberal, Nelson Rockefeller, Governor of New York. Nixon liberalized some of his views and Rockefeller withdrew as a candidate and threw his support to Nixon. Goldwater was the only other name placed in nomination, he too withdrew, but did receive ten votes....There was a host of minor parties but only the unpledged electors for Mississippi and Alabama had any direct bearing on the outcome. A new innovation of the campaign were the televised debates between Nixon and Kennedy; they are credited with giving JFK a big assist with the electorate. Kennedy brought his religious views into the open and took firm stands on the separation of church and state which satisfied most church leaders. Ike kept out of the campaigning until nearly election day, this coupled with several tactical errors by Henry Cabot Lodge, the candidate for Vice President were factors in the defeat of the Republican candidates. The voting was very close and with Johnson on the ticket to hold some of the South, the Kennedy-Johnson ticket squeaked through in November, with just over a hundred thousand plurality and 303 electoral votes, to 219 for Nixon and 15 unpledged electors voting for Harry Byrd.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE SOCIALIST PARTY -- ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST SOLICITED!!!!

Elmer A. Piercy, #19, suffered a heart attach and died on July 15. Our hobby has lost a real friend and helper--he was most generous in sharing his collection with all of us, through stories and photos of his fine collection. We'll miss him and we send our condolences to his widow, Anne, and the Piercy family.



## THE 1960 CAMPAIGN



by Jon D. Curtis, #1438.

When the 1960 election rolled around, the Republicans found themselves trapped by the Twenty-Second Amendment limiting the term of the presidency to two. The Republican controlled 80th Congress had passed the amendment in 1947, by a House vote of 285-121 and Senate vote of 59-23. It became law on February 26, 1951 when Nevada became the thirty-sixth state to ratify. In 1960, the Republicans would have dearly loved to re-nominate the very popular incumbent, President Eisenhower, although Ike had only been able to deliver a Republican Congress in 1952.

The Eisenhower Administration had, to its credit, a stronger regulation of the financial accountability of unions, along with the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first since Reconstruction. Ike had used federal troops to integrate Little Rock High School. Still the 1958 off-year elections combined with a business recession toppled some party bigwigs. Senator Bricker was defeated in Ohio, and Senator Knowland lost the California governorship to a virtual unknown, Edmund G. "Pat" Brown. The biggest Republican gain was in New York where underdog Nelson Rockefeller defeated Averill Harriman. Quite often, winning the governorship in New York catapults a man into the presidential picture.

The Democratic sweepstakes were primarily confined to members of the U. S. Senate although Adlai E. Stevenson had visions of grandeur for a third run at the White House. The powerful majority leader of the Senate, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas appeared to have strong support in the South. Johnson chose not to enter the primaries and therefore was a late official entrant in the sweepstakes. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota represented the liberal wing and caused Southern delegates all sorts of consternation as they well remembered his forcing the civil rights issue in 1948 and causing the "Dixiecrat" walkout in the 1948 convention. Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri also was a candidate but he was not well known other than in his home area. His main support came from the border state area. He was endorsed by former President Harry S. Truman and might have made a fine compromise choice.





Last, but not least, was Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Kennedy had fine inquisitive mind which had produced a Pulitzer prize winning book, "Profiles in Courage." He was young, 42 years old, and quite handsome. This, combined with being part of the multi-millionaire Kennedy clan plus a Harvard education, made him attractive. On top of all this he was a war-hero, as we all know of the exploits of PT-109, which ultimately became a Hollywood film. He also had the advantage of a very attractive wife, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy and a pretty young daughter. The major drawbacks Kennedy faced were attacks on his youth, his lack of administrative experience, his health (he had a severe back injury), and last but certainly not least, his religion. No Roman Catholic had ever been elected to the White House. The only major party nomination given to a Catholic was the Democratic nod to Al Smith in 1928 and he went down to a crushing defeat. Even the so-called "Solid South" cracked. To show he could win, Kennedy had to go the primary route. He easily won New Hampshire as he had no opposition. Next came Wisconsin. He carried the state and won six of the ten districts, but Wisconsin law allows cross-overs and it was charged that many Republican Catholics had crossed over to give him the state. The true test would be West Virginia. The Kennedy machine, under the direction of John's younger brother, Robert, met the Humphrey candidacy head-on in a state where anti-Catholic prejudice was strong. Kennedy had a superior organization and a seemingly inexhaustible supply of money for television and campaigning right down to the ward level. He won a resounding victory. The Kennedy momentum was rolling strong.

When the Democratic Convention opened in Los Angeles, the band wagon was in full gear. A platform with a moderately strong civil rights plank was adopted. Favorite sons Herscell Loveless of Iowa and George Docking of Kansas fell into line with the Kennedys. Stevenson was the crowd favorite, but the galleries do not vote. When the first ballot roll call was completed, Kennedy had 806, Johnson 409, Symington 86, Stevenson 79-1/2, and 140-1/2 for the rest. Kennedy had won. A second ballot would have been interesting as many Kennedy delegates were bound by the first ballot and unit rule.

There followed a night of political maneuvering over the nomination for Vice President. In the morning the surprise announcement came. Kennedy's choice was his outspoken rival, Lyndon B. Johnson, and he had accepted. The Americans for Democratic Action protested that Johnson was too conservative. He would cost labor and Negro votes. The Midwest wanted a man from their area and was disappointed that Symington was not selected. Johnson himself appears to have had problems deciding. Sam Rayburn and Mr. Johnson advised against it. Robert Kennedy, it appears from accounts written since 1960, did all he could to block the Johnson choice. Nonetheless, Kennedy was a born political animal and realized he needed all the help he could get to hold the South in line. Therefore, the choice was to be Johnson.

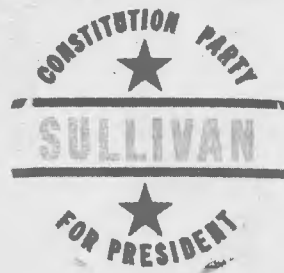
The Republican pre-convention campaign was rather dull compared to the Democrats. The only possible challenger to Richard Nixon, the incumbent Vice President, would have to be Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York. There were suggestions of a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket, but Governor Rockefeller would not consider it. In June, just prior to the convention, Rockefeller publicly charged the party and its leaders with no definite programs in civil rights and defense, among others. Nixon arranged a secret meeting with Rockefeller to smooth over their differences. The platform committee of the party in the hands of conservatives was enraged at the concessions made to the liberal Republican governor. Still, Nixon, citing party harmony, was able to get the committee to tag along. The convention opened in Chicago on July 25. The platform was adopted unanimously. When it came time to vote, Arizona nominated Senator Barry Goldwater, but he refused and withdrew. The final vote was Nixon 1,321 and Goldwater 10 from the Louisiana delegation. To emphasize the importance of foreign affairs, the Vice Presidential nomination went to Henry Cabot Lodge. Lodge had been a U. S. Senator from Massachusetts (until he lost his seat to Kennedy), and Ambassador to the United Nations.



STATE STATEMENT OF THE  
AND PRINCIPLES OF  
THE PROHIBITION PARTY



by Winifred F. Decker, 1960 Socialist  
for President of the U.S.



HAY!!!  
KRAJEWSKI  
ROOTER



There was a proliferation of third parties in the 1960 campaign and none made an impact on the outcome, so it should suffice to merely list them, as some are not recognized by the Congressional Quarterly or by the Congressional Research Service as legitimate candidates.

Party

Presidential  
Nominee

Vice Presidential  
Nominee

Socialist Labor  
Prohibition  
National States Rights  
Socialist Workers  
Constitution (Texas)  
Conservative (N.J.)  
Conservative (Va.)  
Tax Cut  
Afro-American  
Constitution  
Vegetarian  
Greenback  
American Third  
Church of God  
Outer Space  
Rocking Chair  
Mankind's Assembly  
Independent  
Independent

Eric Hass  
Dr. R. L. Decker  
Gov. Orval Faubus  
Farrell Dobbs  
Charles L. Sullivan  
J. Bracken Lee  
C. Benton Colner  
Lar Daly  
Rev. Clennon King  
Gen. Merritt B. Curtis  
Symon Gould  
Whitney H. Slocum  
Henry Krajewski  
Homer A. Tomlinson  
Gabriel Green  
Connie Watts  
Lewis Bertrand  
William Lloyd Smith  
Agnes Waters

Georgia Cozzini  
E. Harold Munn  
Adm. John G. Crommelin  
Myra Tanner Weiss  
Gen. Merritt B. Curtis  
Kent H. Courtney  
Edward J. Silverman  
B. M. Miller  
Reginald Carter  
B. M. Butler  
Christopher Gian-Cursio  
Edward K. Meador  
none  
Raymond L. Teague  
Addison Brown  
Ralph Raper  
none  
none  
none



It is not necessary to go into deep detail on the campaign, but there are some high points which had an effect on the outcome. First and foremost in every historian's mind is the debate issue. Nixon and Kennedy appeared four times, on September 26, October 7, 13 and 21 on national prime time television. Kennedy is generally conceded to have come out on top in the first debate. He was cool, calm, collected, struck at the Republican programs, and showed a good sense of humor and the maturity necessary for the man in the White House. On the other hand, Nixon reflected weariness and seemed to have lost his mastery before the cameras. He perspired heavily and gave the appearance of being uncomfortable. He was totally on the defensive. The Kennedy strategy was attack, attack and then attack again.

Nixon staged a comeback in the following debates, but the picture of the candidate in the first debate could not be erased from the viewers' minds. The candidates differed on Quemoy and Matsu, the Chinese off-shore islands held by the Nationalists. Kennedy did not favor defending them unless Formosa was attacked. Nixon claimed Kennedy would be following a policy of surrender. Kennedy charged Nixon with being "trigger-happy." Nixon also suffered a physical setback. He had promised to campaign in every state, but had injured his leg in North Carolina. His kneecap became infected and he lost two weeks of critical campaign time.

There were two other major issues to be faced. First was Kennedy's Catholicism. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale led a group of Protestant ministers in a meeting which warned of the dangers of the control of the Vatican if Kennedy was elected. Instead of having subordinates answer these charges, Kennedy decided to meet the issue head-on. He went to Houston, Texas to address the Greater Houston Ministerial Association. There he came out for absolute separation of church and state and against (unconstitutional) aid to parochial schools. He said he would resign rather than give in to religious pressure. Following this, Dr. Peale called Kennedy's stand "complete, unequivocal, and reassuring."

Nixon's albatross was the civil rights issue. In October, Dr. Martin Luther King was arrested and sentenced to hard labor for a sit-in at an Atlanta restaurant. Advised of this, Kennedy called Mrs. King and offered his sympathy and support. His influence probably was the reason for Dr. King's release the following day. This masterful political stroke and Nixon's silence accelerated the Negro vote swing to Kennedy. Meanwhile, while campaigning in Harlem, Lodge had stated that if the Nixon-Lodge ticket was elected, a Black would be appointed to the cabinet. Nixon repudiated his running-mate's pledge.

In the South the major Democratic campaigning was left to Lyndon B. Johnson. He used the old Truman "whistle stop" train technique. He knew how to handle party leaders who could pull out votes. He was most effective in his home state of Texas. In 1952 and 1956 Texas had given its 24 electoral votes to Eisenhower. While leaving a Dallas hotel, Johnson was booed and shoved by Nixon supporters. This episode backfired, as Texas would not let a distinguished native son be treated in this manner.

Only in the final week did Eisenhower take the stump. Nixon wanted to be seen with Ike. If the people still liked Ike, they should like him because he was Ike's choice, but it was too little, too late.

The outcome of the vote was not known until the day following the election. The popular vote was as follows:

Kennedy-Johnson	34,220,984
Nixon-Lodge	34,108,157
Hass-Cossini	47,521
Decker-Munn	46,203
Faubus-Crommelin	44,977
Dobbs-Weiss	40,165
Sullivan-Curtis	18,162
Lee-Courtney	8,708
Coiner-Silverman	4,204
Daly	1,767
King-Carter	1,485
Curtis-Butler	1,401
Unpledged Electors	638,822



## THE 1960 CAMPAIGN, concluded.

Actually, the above total is not accepted by some people. In Alabama, six electors ran unpledged and five electors were pledged to Kennedy. Therefore, if Kennedy is given only five-elevenths of the Alabama total, the result would be that Nixon then actually received more popular votes than Kennedy. Nixon carried a majority of the states, twenty-seven.

Kennedy	34,049,976 = 49.2%
Nixon	34,108,157 = 49.3%

In the Electoral College the result was:

For President		For Vice President	
Kennedy	303	Johnson	303
Nixon	219	Lodge	219
Byrd	15	Thurmond	14
		Goldwater	1

Senator Hary Byrd received the eight electoral votes of the unpledged electors from Mississippi, six of the unpledged Alabama electors and the vote of one Republican elector from Oklahoma who violated his pledge to vote for Nixon, totaling 15. Senator J. Strom Thurmond received the Vice Presidential vote of the Mississippi and Alabama Electors for a total of 14. Senator Barry Goldwater received the vote of the Oklahoma Republican defector for Vice President.

The election was so close that a switch of 4,430 votes in Illinois, 4,991 in Missouri, 1,148 in New Mexico, 1,247 in Nevada and only 58 in Hawaii would have made Nixon the winner. This is a total of only 11,874 out of 68,329,996 cast for Kennedy and Nixon. A switch of .0002% would have made the Electoral College vote Nixon 269, Kennedy 253. Also, it is very probable that without Lyndon B. Johnson on the ticket several narrow Southern victories would have fallen by the wayside. Texas went Democratic by the thin margin of 46,000 votes out of 2,300,000.



To sum up this tight election, the following factors appear to have led to Nixon's defeat.

- 1) Nixon gave Kennedy universal free public exposure in the debates, plus performing very poorly in the first debate. Up to that time Nixon was the known quantity, Kennedy the unknown.
- 2) Nixon's role had to be defensive of the Eisenhower Administration. Nixon had to defend what had been done. Kennedy could say what he would do. He could stand on promises.
- 3) Nixon's leg injury and loss of two weeks of campaign time.
- 4) Kennedy's timely move to the support of Dr. King and his non-violent civil rights movement.
- 5) Kennedy's speech in Houston on the religious question satisfied many of his former critics.
- 6) Nixon having to refute Lodge on the appointment of a Black cabinet member.
- 7) Kennedy's choice of Johnson as a running-mate was superior to the division Lodge caused.
- 8) Eisenhower's reluctance to campaign actively until just prior to the election.

Thus ended the squeaker of 1960. Thus began the "New Frontier," "Camelot," and the "Administration of a Thousand Days."



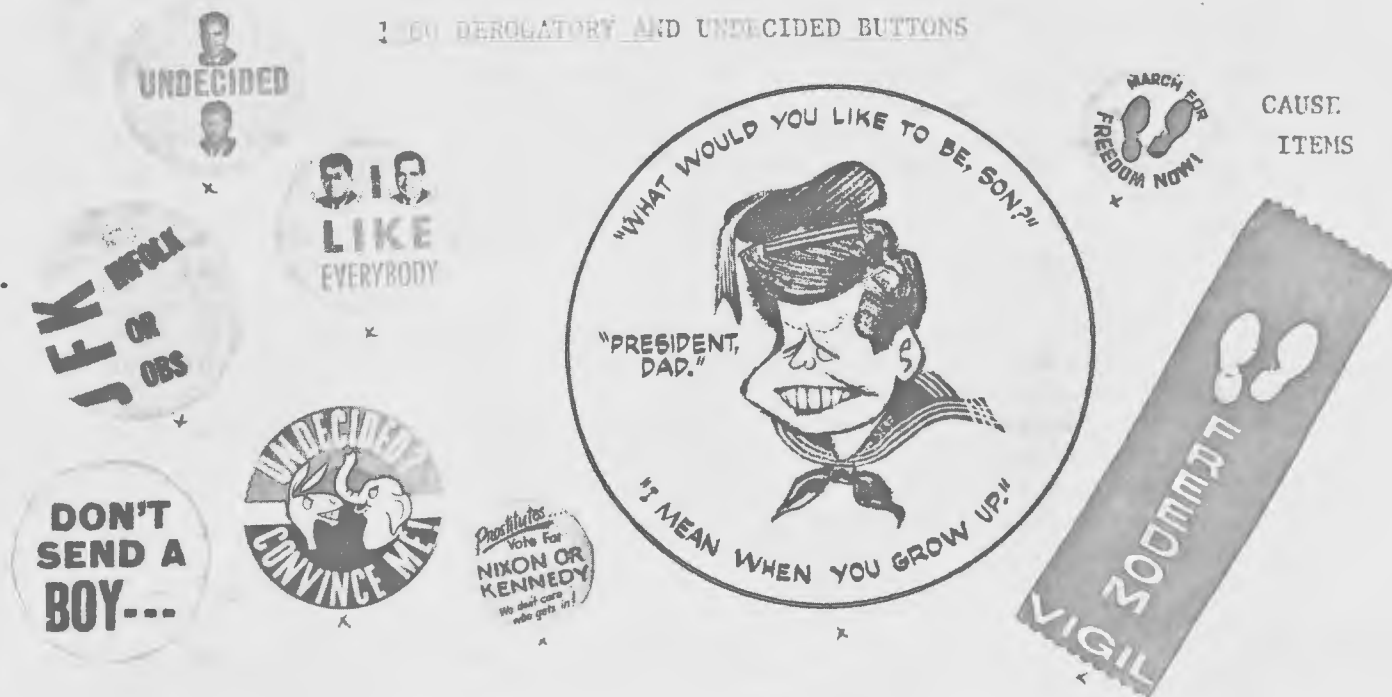
1960 REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ITEMS, (those marked 'x', are less than actual size)



1960 VICE PRESIDENTIAL BUTTONS-REPUBLICAN CONVENTION



1960 DEROGATORY AND UNDECIDED BUTTONS





1960 POLITICAL BUTTONS, those with X are less than actual size.





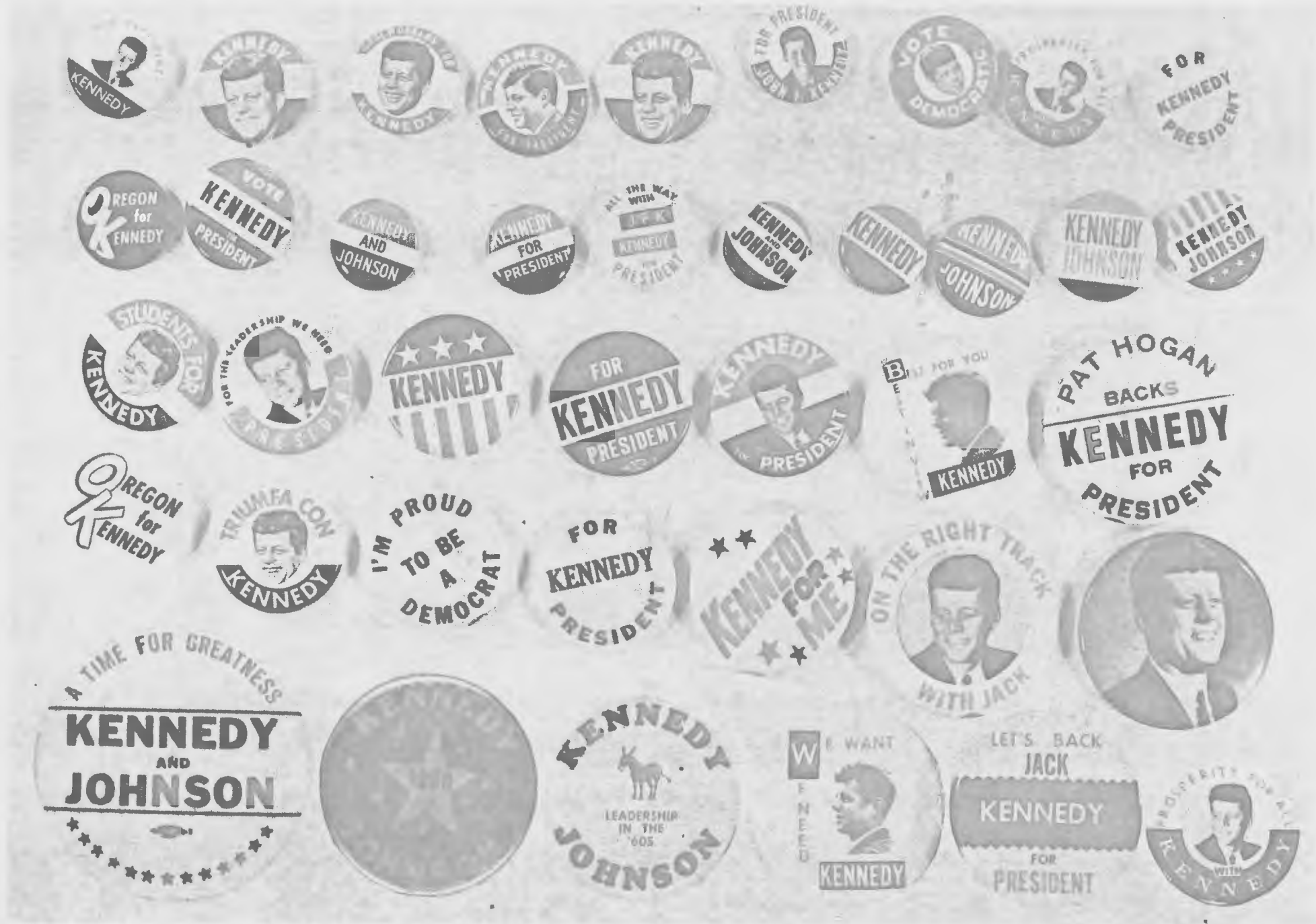
1960 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS

(pictured actual size)





1960 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS, (pictured actual size)



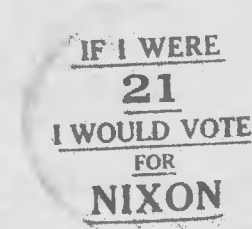
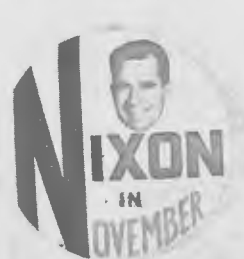


1960 POLITICAL BUTTONS, (pictured less than actual size)

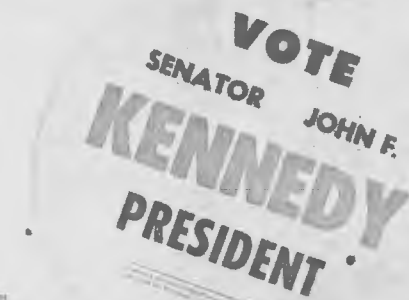




1960 POLITICAL BUTTONS, (pictured less than actual size)







**NIX ON MIXING  
KENNEDY'S NO REMEDY**



**COLLEGE  
YOUTH**

**FOR  
NIXON**

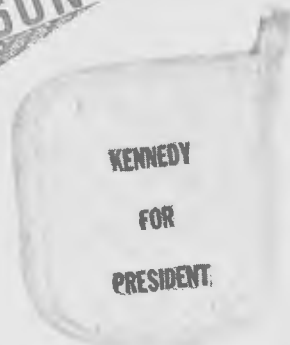
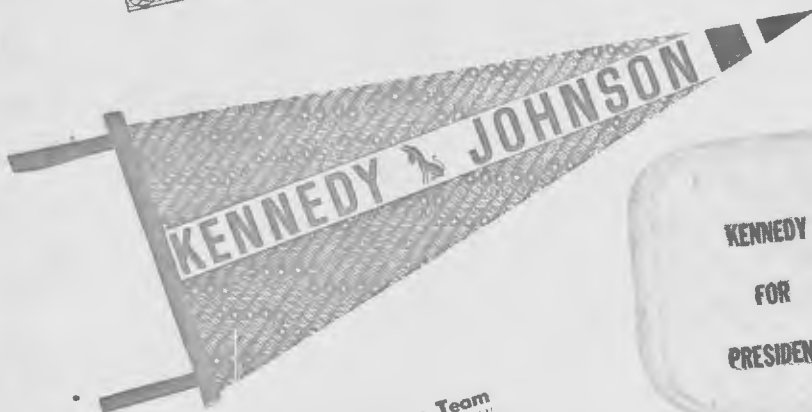
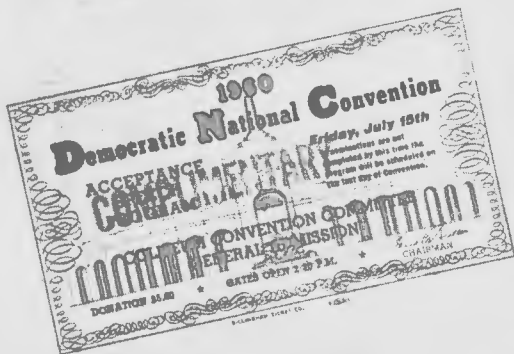
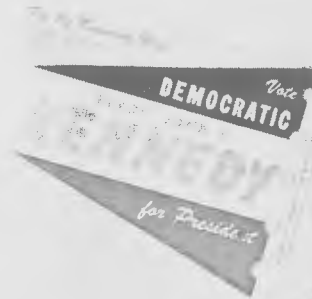








1960 PENNANTS, POSTERS, AND OTHER CLOTH ITEMS:





1960 POLITICAL TABS,



1960 TIE BARS, EAR RINGS AND OTHER JEWELRY ITEMS,





